Proteins

Product Data Sheet

Taraxasterol

Cat. No.: HY-N1178 CAS No.: 1059-14-9 Molecular Formula: $C_{30}H_{50}O$ Molecular Weight: 426.72

Target: Others; Interleukin Related; LXR

Pathway: Others; Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D

Related/Nuclear Receptor

Cell Viability Assay^[3]

4°C, protect from light Storage:

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

Ethanol: 4 mg/mL (9.37 mM; Need ultrasonic)

DMSO: 1 mg/mL (2.34 mM; ultrasonic and heat to 80°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3435 mL	11.7173 mL	23.4346 mL
	5 mM	0.4687 mL	2.3435 mL	4.6869 mL
	10 mM			

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 0.55 mg/mL (1.29 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 0.55 mg/mL (1.29 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Taraxasterol is a pentacyclic triterpenoid compound isolated from Taraxacum mongolicum. Taraxasterol is an LXR α activator, with metabolic and anti-inflammatory effects. Taraxasterol may be used in research on immune-inflammatory diseases [1][2][3].
In Vitro	Taraxasterol (5-18 μg/ml, 1 h) inhibits vascular inflammation through activating LXRα in the human umbilical vein endothelial cells ^[3] . Taraxasterol (5-18 μg/ml, 1 h) at concentrations below 15 μg/ml does not show cytotoxicity to human umbilical vein endothelial cells ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Page 1 of 2

Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs)	
Concentration:	5-18 μg/ml	
Incubation Time:	1 h	
Result:	Did not have cytotoxic effects on HUVECs at the concentrations of 5, 10, and 15 μ g/ml. Could decrease the viability of HUVECs at the concentration of 18 μ g/ml.	

In Vivo

Taraxasterol (2.5, 5, and 10 mg/kg, i.p., 8 h) has a protective effect against acute lung injury in a lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury mouse $model^{[4]}$.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Lipopolysaccharide (HY-D1056)-induced acute lung injury mouse model	
Dosage:	2.5, 5, and 10 mg/kg	
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), 8 h	
Result:	Inhibited the phosphorylation of ΙκΒ-α, p65 NF-κΒ, p46–p54 JNK, p42–p44 ERK, and p38 caused by Lipopolysaccharide (HY-D1056).	

REFERENCES

- [1]. Zheng F, et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of taraxasterol on LPS-stimulated human umbilical vein endothelial cells[J]. Inflammation, 2018, 41: 1755-1761.
- [2]. San Z, et al. Protective effect of taraxasterol on acute lung injury induced by lipopolysaccharide in mice[J]. International Immunopharmacology, 2014, 19(2): 342-350.
- [3]. Zhang X, et al. Effects of taraxasterol on inflammatory responses in lipopolysaccharide-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages. J Ethnopharmacol. 2012 May 7;141(1):206-11.
- [4]. Sang R, Yu Y, Ge B, Xu L, Wang Z, Zhang X. Taraxasterol from Taraxacum prevents concanavalin A-induced acute hepatic injury in mice via modulating TLRs/NF-κB and Bax/Bc1-2 signalling pathways. Artif Cells Nanomed Biotechnol. 2019;47(1):3929-3937.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

 $\hbox{E-mail: } tech@MedChemExpress.com$

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA